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Plague and beriberi in South Africa.

A telegram from Johannesburg dated July 3, 1905, states that 147 cases of bubonic plague, 27 among whites, with 96 deaths, 20 among whites, have occurred recently at that place. Beriberi had to that date stricken 42 Chinese workers in the mines.

Typhus fever near Naples.

During the month of June, 1904, there were 11 cases of typhus fever (with no mortality) in the commune of San Giovanni a Teduccio, near Naples; another, the last case, occurred July 6, 1904.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—One suspect cholera case.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, July 9, as follows:

During the week ended July 2, 1904, 5 vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 444 crew and 1,314 passengers, were inspected, 368 steerage passengers and 14 crew were bathed, and 556 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

Reports of communicable diseases in Yokohama have been received as follows: For the week ended June 25—Enteric fever, 1 case, 1 death; diphtheria no cases, 1 death; dysentery, 4 cases, 1 death. For the week ended July 2: Cholera (doubtful), 1 case, 1 death; enteric fever, 2 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 3 cases, 2 deaths; dysentery, 8 cases, 1 death. The above case of doubtful cholera is the first to be reported in Yokohama during the present year. A fatal case of cholera has been recently reported also in Kobe.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Mongolia* recommended, June 29, 1904, for rejection: For Honolulu, 12; for San Francisco, 1.

Number of emigrants per steamship *America Maru* recommended, July 2, for rejection: For Honolulu, 7.

Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended July 9, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 4.

MEXICO.

Reports from Monterey—Mortality—Inspection service to be increased.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, July 26, as follows:

During the week ended July 23, there were recorded in the city of Monterey in all 53 deaths. In this are included 7 deaths from congenital debility and 4 from infantile tetanus. The principal cause of mortality continues to be acute diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, principally in children.

I am informed that the Superior Board of Health of Mexico has authorized its delegates in this city to increase their force of inspectors